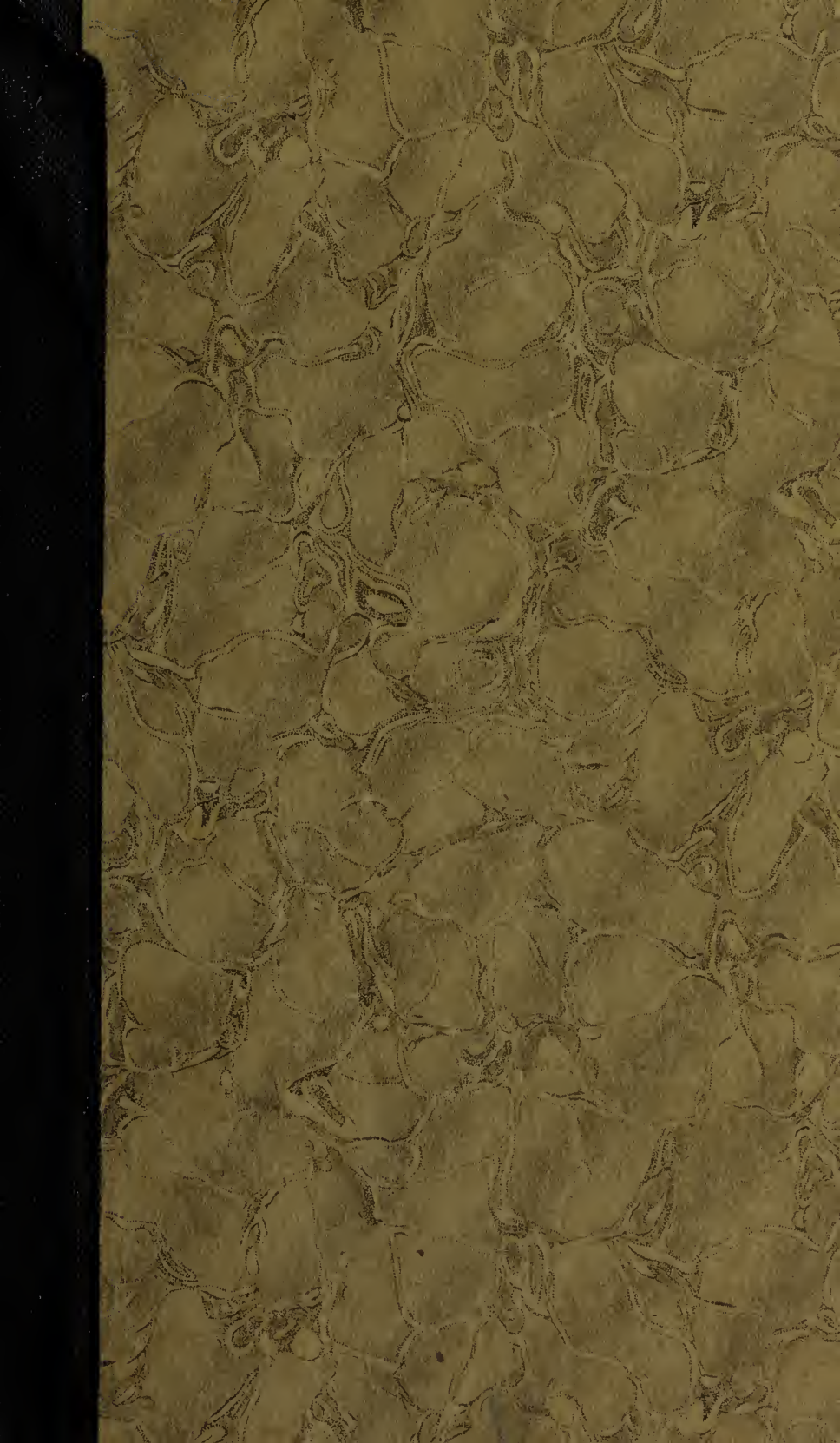

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Fifty-second Annual Reunion

OF THE

Oregon Pioneer Association

Portland, June 19, 1924

CONTAINING THE

Proceedings of the Thirty-ninth
Grand Encampment of Indian War Veterans
of the North Pacific Coast

AND

Other Matters of Historic Interest

PORTLAND, OREGON
F. W. BALTES AND COMPANY, PRINTERS
1927

FRED LOCKLEY
RARE WESTERN BOOKS
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PORTLAND, ORE.

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The matter of securing a place of meeting and suitable music and all matters were referred to the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of Vice President Stearns, seconded by Director Dickinso was voted that Past President P. H. D'Arcy, and Secretary George H. H be the committee to represent the Oregon Pioneer Association in arra for the appropriate celebration of Champoeg Day at the site of Old Cham on Saturday, May 3, 1924.

And in addition it was voted by the Board of Directors that a celebr of some kind ought to be continued each year at that place, regardle numbers, and that it be held hereafter under the auspices of the Past P dents and regular officers of the Oregon Pioneer Association.

The secretary was authorized to have eight hundred copies of the An Transactions of 1924 printed and also such envelopes, letter heads, ba programs, announcements, etc., as in his judgment might be necessary.

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned.

GEORGE H. HIMES, Secre

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REUNION

Portland, June 20,

The fifty-second annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association was yesterday in the Municipal Auditorium. Pioneers assembled at 2 o'clock i afternoon and were welcomed by Grand Marshal Ivan Humason and Assi Marshals, as a general reception committee, as follows:

Joseph D. Lee, Nathan M. Bird, Wilson E. Benefiel, A. J. McDaniel, D S. Stearns, W. M. Hendershott, Frank D. Higgins, N. M. McDaniel, J J. O. Stearns, Dr. J. A. Linville, F. O. Northrup, and directed to seats ne the stage.

Special badges, instead of tickets, were issued to husbands having w who were not Pioneers, and wives having husbands who were not Pion Also a limited number of special badges were issued to aides for the and infirm Pioneers, both men and women, who needed assistance in ge to and from the Auditorium.

Members of the Society of Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers, after 1859, occupied the back seats in the main auditorium, beginning the front row from the entrance.

The literary exercises were carried out according to the following:

PROGRAMME

1:45—Music, organ prelude, selected, Ralph W. Hoyt, organist.

2:00—Call to order by President J. D. Chitwood, 1859, Boring.

Music, "America," organ and audience, led by Mrs. Allyn G. Adams.

Invocation, Rev. Troy Shelley, 1848, Hood River, Chaplain.

Address of welcome, Hon. C. A. Bigelow, acting mayor.

Response, President J. D. Chitwood.

Music, patriotic selection, organ and audience.

Appointment of a committee on resolutions to report at evening session.

Annual address by George M. Brown, associate justice of the supreme c of Oregon.

Special service, brief allusion to the Pioneers who have departed life, June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1924, by Peter H. D'Arcy, 1857, past presid

Song, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," organ and audience, led by Mrs. A G. Adams.

Presentation of special badge to Mrs. Catherine J. Adams, 1852, "Mo Queen of Oregon," by J. D. Lee, past president.

citation, by Miss Helen Hembree, great granddaughter of Joel J. Hembree
randdaughter of Wayman C. Hembree, both pioneers of 1843.

lo, selected, by Dr. Stuart McGuire, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Francis
ire, Pioneers of 1852.

usic, "The Star-Spangled Banner," organ and audience, led by Mr. and Mrs.
G. Adams.

nediction, Rev. Troy Shelley, Chaplain.

BANQUET

4:30 the banquet was announced, whereupon the Pioneers, directed by
l Marshal Ivan Humason and assistants, descended to the banquet hall,
the repast was served as follows:

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

sident, Mrs. E. W. Spencer; *First Vice President,* Mrs. W. L. Brewster; *Second resident,* Mrs. J. L. Hartman; *Secretary-Treasurer,* Mrs. M. A. M. Ashley.

ption Committee—Past Presidents Mrs. D. P. Thompson, Mrs. Benton Killin, Mrs. J. W. Mrs. Herbert Holman, Mrs. J. W. Cook, Miss Kate Holman, Mrs. A. B. Crosman, lbert M. Brown.

orary Reception Committee—Mrs. T. T. Geer, Mrs. Mary Barlow Wilkins, Mrs. W. R. Mrs. Thomas Moffett, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, Mrs. J. D. Biles, Mrs. Jacob Kamm, ancy A. Jacobs, Mrs. G. A. Morton, Mrs. H. B. Nicholas, Mrs. H. W. Hogue, Mrs. Roxana White, Mrs. Aurora Watt Bowman, Mrs. Eliza Elliott White, Mrs. E. E. McClure.

TABLE COMMITTEE

irman Table Committee, Mrs. J. W. Minto; assistant, Mrs. D. M. McLauchlan.

le No. 1—Mrs. George H. Himes, Mrs. W. W. Plimpton; assistants, Mrs. Robert A. Reid, red L. Riggs, Mrs. James D. Abbott, Mrs. Edward A. Albrecht.

le No. 2—Mrs. F. H. Alliston; assistants, Mrs. Scott Bozorth, Miss Carrie Moores, enevieve Church, Miss Jessie Farrell, Mrs. D. B. Mackie.

le No. 3—Mrs. M. C. George, Mrs. L. O. Ralston; assistants, Miss Gertrude Pratt, G. Colton, Mrs. A. D. Struble, Mrs. H. A. Haseltine.

le No. 4—Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. John L. Hartman; assistants, Mrs. J. R. Myers, Miss ll, Mrs. E. B. London, Mrs. Dorothy G. Montgomery.

le No. 5—Mrs. James F. Failing, Mrs. W. L. Brewster; assistants, Miss Kate Failing, enrietta C. Failing, Miss Mary Louise Burpee.

le No. 6—Mrs. A. J. Meier, Mrs. Joseph N. Teal, Mrs. S. Frank; assistants, Miss Anna r, Mrs. Julius Meier.

le No. 7—Mrs. Marcus Freeman, Mrs. Alice M. Crane; assistants, Mrs. Benjamin , Mrs. Kenneth Moores, Mrs. W. C. Knighton, Mrs. G. W. Duston, Jr.

le No. 8—Mrs. Maurice Crumpacker, Mrs. Arnold Dudeen; assistants, Mrs. William , Mrs. Alan Green, Mrs. Jack White, Mrs. D. D. Madden.

le No. 9—Mrs. H. W. Ogilbe, Miss Katherine Gile; assistants, Mrs. Margaret Biddle, uise Linthicum, Mrs. Charles B. Pumphrey.

le No. 10—Mrs. Harriet K. McArthur, Mrs. George Taylor; assistants, Mrs. Isaac Lee on, Mrs. Elmer Connell, Mrs. W. Y. Masters, Miss Winifred Miller.

le No. 11—Mrs. C. E. Chenery, Mrs. O. L. Price; assistants, Mrs. Plowden Stott, swald West, Miss Clarissa C. Wiley, Mrs. Spencer.

le No. 12—Mrs. George H. Lamberson, Mrs. P. W. Gillette; assistants, Mrs. Calvin S. Miss Katherine Lamberson, Mrs. Lyle F. Brown, Miss Grace Reeves.

le No. 13—Mrs. Thomas Brittain Foster, Mrs. Edwin Caswell; assistants, Mrs. Arthur r Gay, Miss Virginia Morse, Mrs. S. P. Lockwood, Mrs. W. L. Jones.

le No. 14—Mrs. Rudolph F. Prael, Mrs. Clara Earhart Koehler; assistants, Mrs. Russell ll, Miss Barbara Prael, Miss Rosemary Grace, Miss Lillian Luders.

le No. 15—Mrs. Percy Blanchard, Mrs. Willard N. Jones; assistants, Mrs. L. F. Steel, A. Kenny, Mrs. W. W. Allen.

e No. 16—Mrs. June McMillen Ordway, Mrs. Hendershott; assistants, Miss Anna shott, Mrs. W. I. Irving, Miss Ella Brown, Mrs. Erol Briggs.

rating Committee—Miss Myrtle Belle Moffett, chairman; Dr. Myra Brown Tynan; P. Dabney.

BOOTHS

h No. 1—Meats, fish, salad. Mrs. O. A. Lyman, chairman; assistants, Mrs. W. C. , Mrs. H. E. Coleman, Mrs. John H. Burgard, Mrs. J. M. Kenney, Mrs. C. W. Fulton, orence Holman, Miss Juniata Matlock, Miss Sally Hart, Mrs. Otto Metschan.

h No. 2—Bread, cake. Mrs. A. H. McGowan, chairman; assistants, Mrs. Ross Plummer, F. Poulsen, Mrs. P. E. Stowell, Mrs. Curtis Holcomb, Mrs. C. W. King, Mrs. Douglas Irs. R. C. Prince, Mrs. Harold Povey, Mrs. Glen Foulkes, Mrs. Edna Churchill.

Booth No. 3—Cream, butter, cheese, sugar, pickles. Miss Mary McKay, chai assistants, Mrs. E. A. Breyman, Mrs. Albert M. Brown, Mrs. John F. Daly, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. J. C. Welch, Mrs. H. L. Simpson.

Booth No. 4—Ice cream. Miss Bickel, chairman; assistants, Miss Sybil Brown, Mis Bickel, Miss Louise Gray, Mrs. H. W. Hogue, Miss Myrtle Belle Moffett.

Booth No. 5—Coffee. Mrs. Hilton A. Demmer, chairman; assistants, Hilton A. De William B. Crane, Maurice Crumpacker, Oliver Huston, Lyle F. Brown, Allyne F. Richard Montgomery, Harold Marsh, Harold Gill, Lewis Rathburn, Thomas Killin.

REUNION NOTES

(From Oregonian, June 20, 1924)

Some were feeble, their steps faltering, eyes slightly dimmed. Other withstood better the assaults of seven, eight and nine decades; but all ret the spirit which led them across the plains or by the way of Cape Horn Isthmus to the "Oregon Country" during the different years prior to 1 a spirit revived again when the Pioneers assembled yesterday for fifty-second annual reunion.

In time some sane educator will see in the Pioneer reunions a great lesson, a glorious patriotic theme. Some day the galleries of the audit will be crowded with school children who should hear the reminiscen these aged men and women who made the extension of the American fr possible and brought within the fold of the Republic the great nort territory the region now known as the States of Oregon, Washington, and part of Montana and Wyoming; or shall hear the Pioneers sing the na anthem only as Pioneers can sing it. Possibly some June day, whe Pioneers have their reunion, it shall hold the same significance to O school children as does Memorial Day to the country, since these me women helped extend and give strength to a union which most of them in preserving later when war came in 1861.

Battles with Indians were recounted showing how the stretch of ter between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast, which resulted i establishment of white American civilization and refinement, and how great commonwealths and portions of two others followed in the wake handful of settlers in the Willamette valley, were told yesterday, n historians, but by men and women who had the personal experiences in to those trying days.

Visitors were few, but this did not lessen the thrill of the Pioneers. heard the stories and delighted in them, here and there an old man or w nodding her head with "He's absolutely right, that chief should never been trusted," or "Indeed, it's true, my sister and I were there."

And enthusiasm probably reached its height at the afternoon m when Mrs. Catherine J. Adams, pioneer of 1852, "the queen mother of Or was presented with a special badge, reminding her of the "love, hono reverence" in which she is held "by her loyal subjects." J. D. Lee president, made the presentation address and pinned th badge on the wrinkled woman, who was placed on the stage in the wheel chair to whic is confined.

Now and then there were notes of sadness in the proceedings. P. H. D pioneer of 1855, announced that more than 100 of the members had died the last meeting, among them Theodore T. Geer, tenth governor of O Of the 100 who passed away the youngest was 65 and the oldest 98, he His announcement was followed by the singing of "In the Sweet By an

The presiding officer, J. D. Chitwood of Boring, who came to Ore 1853, changed the programme so that "Nearer, My God, to Thee" pre instead of following, the reading of the names of those who would tak in no more reunions here. This perhaps best illustrates the psycholo the pioneer.

"The trail is not the same today," said George M. Brown, associate j of the supreme court, who delivered the address of the day. "No mor the covered wagon, day after day, week in and week out, and month month, trek the vast expanse, carrying its precious human freight, in si and in health. There were deserts to master, and mountains to cross beasts and wilder men, whose arrows were too often unseen foes.

Vhere wilderness was, we have villages and towns and magnificent cities, churches and schools, a vigorous press, the railroad, telephone and tele-, agricultural implements to be marvelled at, and growing industries.

ou pioneers conquered what the world believed to be impassable barriers. dded three most brilliant stars to the flag of our great republic. You it vho pushed our western frontier to the waters of the Pacific."

dge Brown, whose father came from California with Hall J. Kelley, d some of the earlier history of the Umpqua region, settled in 1849, some after the Willamette valley had given bountifully to her early settlers. counted the valor of John Works, Jesse Applegate, Captain Levi Scott, e, John Long, Wells, William Wilson, Warren S. Goodall, Thomas , who for years ran a ferry across the Umpqua river before bridges were of A. C. Gibbs and S. F. Chadwick, who later became governors of n.

e founding of Scottsburg, where the first newspaper south of Salem was d; the establishment of Winchester and Canyonville and the sailing up ver of the David Roberts, were all recounted and the ancient glories of alley remembered.

he pioneers who brought civilization to this region, which later became as county, were men of the stamp of 'Fighting Joe' Hooker," he said. ed I am proud that I am a native son, indeed I glory in the type of men omen who made it possible for me to be born in this northwest country, en and women who are listening to me today."

. D'Arcy said: "The whole northwest country is a monument to a valiant e and a heritage of the illustrious pioneer." And among those who heard ay that was Mary Elliott, who was 4 years old when she started with addy, Charles McKay, to the Oregon country.

d and a little feeble, her eyes sparkled as she listened to the speakers tell glory that was her's and her father's. She had a story to relate, a tale of tied to her saddle for two days until she learned how to ride after ing the Rockies, "where the going was too hard for the carts."

was all right after the first two days," she continued, "and after that d ride like an Indian. I came with my father, who was sent out to the erritory as a trapper for the Hudson Bay company. Twice I was knocked y horse by low-hanging bushes, but I got on again—without any help, And once I was really scared by Indians, but they were more frightened when my father riddled a Cayuse chief's arm with bullets."

s. Elliott, who will be 87 in November, went to Harvey Clark's first l, which he started about a mile south of North Plains. This was in 1845, lark later moved the school from "Dobbin's Place" to Forest Grove and it e the nucleus of Pacific university four years later. Mrs. Elliott's was one of the voters at Champoeg.

e of the many pleasant incidents of the reunion was the recognition of lliott by Harriet Hoover Killin. Mrs. Elliott's mother was present when Killin was born and the families were neighbors for years at North . Mrs. Killin is the daughter of Jacob Hoover, a pioneer of 1844.

ong the delegates registered were D. A. Carter of Sheridan, who was n Oregon on March 19, 1842; Mrs. Elizabeth Sager Helm, survivor of the an massacre in 1847; William M. Simpson, son of Benjamin Simpson, rother of the poet, Samuel L. Simpson; Mrs. L. A. Dixon and S. S. Lenox class of 1843; J. K. Gribble of Canby, who came three years later; and ker "boys." J. W. Baker of Portland, past president, trekked across the in the same train in which was George H. Himes, curator of the Oregon ical Society and secretary of Oregon Pioneer Association since 1886. aker and his brother L. H., met the pioneers and registered them. ' has been "giving out badges for the last 14 years," he said. He came from Kentucky and proudly gave his wife a badge of 1850, the year of rth in Yamhill county. The Baker brothers were in the first train which d the Cascades and invaded the Puget Sound country through Nachess wenty-five miles north of Mt. Rainier.

L. Rycraft, A. J. Howell and H. M. Jackson were all pioneers of 1852; ycraft is 86 years of age, the veteran of the gathering. Mr. Howell is 92.

Mr. Jackson is 87. Mrs. Ernest Thorpe, who came in 1847, is 93 yea
They all delighted in swapping yarns of the early days and marveling
strides made in Oregon since they arrived.

After the programme yesterday afternoon, which included solos
Stuart McGuire, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Francis McGuire, and a rea
Helen Hembree, great granddaughter of Joel J. Hembree, the pioneers
a banquet, marching to hall downstairs, led by Grand Marshal H
and his assistants on the reception committee: Joseph D. Lee, Nathan M
Wilson E. Benefiel, A. J. McDaniel, David S. Stearns, W. M. Hend
Frank D. Higgins, N. M. McDaniel, F. O. Northrup, Judge J. O. Stear
Dr. J. A. Linville.

The business session and annual "camp fire" followed the dinner
the retiring president, J. D. Chitwood, was presented with his past pre
badge, and the newly-elected president was introduced, Robert A. Mille
past president, presiding.

Secretary Himes recalled the part played by Peter Skene Ogden in th
history of the northwest when he gave a brief sketch of the erecti
dedication of a monument over the body of the famous Englishman at
tain View cemetery, Oregon City. The monument was dedicated last O
the movement to erect it having had its inception three years ago
reunion of pioneers here.

Mr. Himes sketched the life of Ogden for whom the city in Utah is
told of his role as chief factor for the Hudson Bay company at Fort Van
and his diplomatic skill which resulted in the release of the 50 captive su
from the Cayuses following the Whitman massacre in 1847. Ogden, des
of a famous New York loyalist family, named Mount Shasta and the M
river. He died at Oregon City on June 3, 1854.

Pioneers who rest in Lone Fir cemetery will not be disturbed if th
ence of the pioneer association can prevent it, and the newly-elected pr
David S. Stearns, at last night's session, pledged himself to do eve
possible to maintain the burial ground. A resolution was adopted
assemblage in opposition to the cemetery's destruction. Resolution o
tude were also adopted to those who had made possible the success
gathering and provided the facilities and entertainment.

An attempt to obtain adoption of a resolution to change the n
Mountain Rainier was diplomatically "laid on the table."

Business over, the fun began with Colonel "Bob" Miller as master c
monies, and the pioneers had the time of their lives "joshing" one
following the delightful musical numbers by Maude Springer Bowen, w
pleased the Indian war vets the day before, and Mrs. Purcell.

Both are descendants of pioneers, Mrs. Bowen being the daughter o
Springer, 1856, granddaughter of John and Mary Todd, pioneers of
and great granddaughter of Alexander Campbell, 1847. Mrs. Bowen h
on pioneer programmes for some 10 years and was called on last night
some of the old favorites.

Mrs. Gertrude Hall Denny, one of the survivors of the Whitman m
"didn't feel well enough to play a banjo solo," she said, but voiced her p
at being at another reunion.

Colonel Miller uncovered "several rareties," as he termed it, when re
to his call for speaking volunteers was answered by the first child
the capital city, and the first born in Yamhill county.

Mrs. Maria Campbell Smith, from Salem, announced that she was
83d year. "You mean 38," retorted J. D. Lee, who was the official time
and halted the speakers at the end of five minutes.

"If you'll keep quiet a minute, I'll tell you a story," was Mrs. Smith's
and then she told of her parents leaving New York in 1839 and arrivi
50 families at Vancouver in June of 1840. "I was the first white child
Salem, where my people settled."

Mary A. Robinson Gilkey of Yamhill county was announced as th
woman to climb Mount Hood. Mrs. Sanburn, wife of Captain J. B. S
and relative of the late ex-Governor Geer, was introduced, as was Jud
Stearns of Portland. John W. Baker started a stampede for Yamhill

nouncing that his wife and her two sisters were born there and demanded hey stand up. They did, and a wee little woman, bent and old, remarked enough for the chair to hear: "Yamhill tush—what about Clatsop?" with she was called to the platform.

ow kin I get up there with this crutch," she answered, and willing hands ed to the platform Dr. Adair, who gave the gem speech of the occasion. ontaneity and genuineness evoked loud applause. "I want you Yamhillers he rest o' you pioneers to know one thing," she started, "I have a place en Astoria and Warrenton and the latch-string is out all the time for the er."

nidst the applause she continued her story—that she same across with the covered-wagon train with her fighting dad, who had been a sheriff in cky. "We landed in Astoria on Christmas day in 1843. I'm going on d I was the first woman to bring a diploma across the plains, coming my doctor of medicine degree from the University of Michigan in 1870.

lph W. Hoyt, the organist, and 73-year-old J. R. Pearl of Portland deliv- short talks, and Mrs. Jones of Tacoma, daughter of Rev. H. C. Jenkins, er, gave a delightful Indian legend which included the Indian tale of the of Mount St. Helens, Mount Hood and Mount Adams.

sterday's pioneer reunion, with its happy memories, passed into history, s all such gatherings, with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

NTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF OREGON PIONEERS

Portland, Thursday, June 19, 1924.

e Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers had their twenty-third annual ng in Elks' Temple last evening.

ficers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Joseph N. Teal, lent; Mrs. Daisie Scott Bullock, vice president; Mrs. Theodore T. Geer, rer, and Miss Lillian M. Hackleman, secretary.

social function occupied the remainder of the evening.

TY-NINTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE INDIAN WAR VETERANS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST

Portland, June 19, 1924.

the business meeting of the Indian War Veterans in Pythian Hall yester- George W. Riddle, 1851, of Roseburg, was re-elected grand commander; McDaniel, senior vice commander; Robert A. Miller, 1854, junior vice ander; Collin A. Wallace, 1852, chaplain; Mrs. L. A. Bailey, grand adjutant; sea Wood, grand paymaster.

nner was served by the Sons and Daughters of Indian War Veterans, and than one hundred participated, among them a number of pioneers who not in any of the early Indian wars.

er a most agreeable social hour the afternoon session of two hours were in recounting reminiscences of early days, interspersed with musical ers by Mrs. Maud Springer Bowen, the daughter, granddaughter and great daughter of Oregon Pioneers of 1847, 1850 and 1856.

PRESIDENTS

From Date of Organization, October 18, 1873, to June 22, 1923.

	Arrived	Presid
*F. X. Matthieu	1842	
*John W. Grim	1847	
John Minto	1844	
John Minto	1844	
*William J. Herren	1843	
Medorem Crawford	1842	
Medorem Crawford	1842	
Medorem Crawford	1842	
*Medorem Crawford	1842	
J. W. Nesmith	1843	
*J. W. Nesmith	1843	
J. T. Apperson	1847	
J. T. Apperson	1847	
M. Wilkins	1847	
*M. Wilkins	1847	
*Joseph Watt	1844	
John Minto	1844	
*John Minto	1844	
William S. Ladd	1851	
*William S. Ladd	1851	
Henry W. Corbett	1851	
*Henry W. Corbett	1851	
*Henry Failing	1851	
George H. Williams	1853	
*George H. Williams	1853	
*Benton Killin	1845	
*J. T. Apperson	1847	
*Lee Laughlin	1847	
*J. H. D. Gray (born in Oregon)	1839	
*J. C. Moreland	1852	
*William Galloway	1852	
*W. T. Wright	1852	
John W. Minto (born in Oregon)	1848	
M. C. George	1851	
Joseph D. Lee (born in Oregon)	1848	
*J. E. Magers	1852	
Frederick V. Holman (born in Oregon)	1852	
P. H. D'Arcy	1854	
Robert A. Miller (born in Oregon)	1854	
*Joseph Buchtel	1852	
Joseph L. Carter (born in Oregon)	1845	
*T. T. Geer (born in Oregon)	1851	
Charles B. Moores	1852	
*Cyrus H. Walker	1838	
*W. H. H. Dufur	1859	
†Ebenezer B. McFarland	1852	
Nathan H. Bird (born in Oregon)	1846	
*Rev. A. J. Hunsaker	1847	
C. H. Caufield (born in Oregon)	1854	
Miss Ellen Chamberlain	1857	
John W. Baker	1853	
J. D. Chitwood	1853	

* Deceased.

† Mr. McFarland died suddenly on July 5, 1918, and was succeeded by Mr. Bird President.

PIONEER NECROLOGY

From June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1924

, Edwin; b. Mo. 1846; Ore. 1853; d. Helix, Ore., Mar. 31, 1924.
d, Mrs. Ann (Scrivener); b. Mo. 1854; Ore. 185—; d. Harrisburg, May 27, 1924.
ntrout, Mrs. Melissa (Walker); b. Ore. 1850; d. Forest Grove, Mar. 24, 1924.
trong, Mrs. Minerva (Earl); b. Ore. 1853; d. Portland, Dec. 1923.
, Mrs. Lois (Tibbetts); b. 1849; Ore. 1852; d. Alameda, Cal., Jan. 30, 1924.
, Mrs. Rachel; b. 1841; Ore. 1851; d. Crystal Creek, Ore., Feb. 5, 1924.

by, George T.; b. Salem, Ore., 1852; d. Monmouth, Feb. 13, 1924.
g, Mrs. Sarah Jane (Hoagland); b. Ky. 1843; Ore. 1852; d. Beaverton, July 13, 1924.
ett, Mrs. George H. (Belt); b. Salem, Ore., 1856; d. Salem, Mar. 20, 1924.
e, James; b. Ky. 1827; Ore. 1850; d. Portland, Apr. 2, 1924.

Mrs. Ella (Peters); b. Ore. 1857; d. Portland, Oct. 8, 1923.
, J. J.; b. Ore. 1845; d. Lafayette, Nov. 26, 1923.
, Mrs. Adam (Galloway); b. Ore. 1852; d. Portland, Apr. 20, 1924.
bers, Thomas M.; b. Ore. 1847; d. Olympia, Wash., July 3, 1923.
er, Monroe; b. Ill. 1842; Ore. 1848; d. Portland, Sept. 21, 1923.
nan, Wm.; b. 1849; Ore. 1852; d. Pendleton, Nov. 6, 1923.
Mrs. Emily (Rhea); b. Tenn. 1839; Ore. 1852; d. Portland, Apr. 20, 1924.
ers, Enoch W.; b. Ky. 1828; Ore. 1852; d. Clatskanie, Oct. 8, 1923.
lius, Mrs. Caroline; b. Mo. 1845; Ore. 1845; d. Portland, Mar. 7, 1924.
lius, Dr. Charles W.; b. Ore. 1856; d. Portland, Nov. 1, 1923.
er, H. B.; b. Ore. 1859; d. Dallas, Oct. 17, 1923.
ree, Mrs. Mary E. (Powell); b. Ore. 1859; d. Monmouth, July 4, 1923.
, Mrs. Anna (Molthrop); b. Conn. 1840; Ore. 1853; d. Portland, Nov. 29, 1923.
n, John; b. Va. 1816; Ore. 1853; d. Cottage Grove, Aug. 30, 1908.

y, Mrs. Lucy Ann (Henderson); b. Mo. 1835; Ore. 1846; d. Portland, Aug. 29, 1923.
y, Raymond; b. Ore. 1848; d. Dickey Prairie, Nov. 25, 1923.
, Mrs. Marie (Fleurot); b. France 1850; Ore. 1857; d. Hillsdale, Sept. 29, 1923.
hit, Mrs. Sophrona C. (Wiley); b. 1848; Ore. 1852; d. Stevenson, Wash., May 16, 1924.
mond, Wm. H.; b. Mich. 1854; Ore. 1859; d. Portland, Dec. 9, 1923.
worth, Thomas J.; b. Ore. 1859; d. Eugene, Mar. 27, 1924.
an, John; b. 1845; Ore. 1853; d. Albany, July 11, 1923.

rds, Joseph; b. Mo. 1837; Ore. 1852; d. Pedee, Ore., Nov. 27, 1923.
son, John H.; b. Ore. 1850; d. Portland, Jan. 11, 1924.
, Mrs. Christine (Stevens); b. Ind. —; Ore. 1852; d. Oregon City, June 16, 1923.

o, Augustus J.; b. Ore. 1855; d. Portland, Oct. 19, 1923.
erald, Mrs. Susan; b. —; Ore. 1852; d. Portland, Apr. 15, 1924.
, Mrs. Lillie (Lines); b. Iowa; Ore. 1853; d. Portland, Mar. 30, 1924.
y, George W.; b. Ind. 1840; Ore. 1852; d. Albany, Apr. 1, 1924.
y, Mrs. Martha A.; b. — 1848; Ore. 1852; d. Albany, May 5, 1923.
es, William; b. — 1826; Ore. 1852; d. Pendleton, Sept. 9, 1923.

n, William; b. — 1831; Ore. 1852; d. Portland, Mar. 25, 1924.
Theodore T.; b. Ore. 1851; d. Portland, Feb. 21, 1924.
ard, Mrs. Mary J. (Alexander); b. —; Ore. 1852; d. Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 4, 1923.
, Mrs. W. P.; b. —; Cal. 1849; Ore. —; d. Pasco, Wash., Apr. 28, 1924.
in, Mrs. Emily C.; b. Mo. 1833; Ore. 1850; d. El Centro, Cal., Apr. 9, 1924.
er, Mrs. L. C. (Smith); b. Ind. 1850; Ore. 1854; d. Portland, Oct. 20, 1923.
l, Mrs. J. O.; b. Cal. 1852; Ore. 1883; d. Raleigh, Ore., 1923.

es, W. W.; b. Ill. 1828; Ore. 1851; d. Seattle, June 21, 1921.
Lafayette; b. — 1847; Ore. 1847; d. Newberg, June 20, 1923.
ell, James Edwin Ray; b. 1830; Ore. 1847; d. Portland, Mar. 24, 1924.
ison, Thomas; b. Ore. 1854; d. Brownsville, Aug. 25, 1923.
s, Henry Taylor; b. Ohio, 1849; Ore. 1852; d. Woodburn, Apr. 5, 1924.
ard, George L.; b. Vt. 1835; Ore. 1859; d. Portland, Jan. 27, 1924.
Wm. Lair; b. Tenn. 1839; Ore. 1852; d. Oakland, Cal., Feb. 24, 1924.
h, Mrs. Josephine (Mayer); b. La. 1852; Ore. 1858; d. Portland, Mar. 28, 1924.
er, Mrs. Ann M. (Lewis); b. — 1844; Ore. 1846; d. Veneta, Ore., Jan. 23, 1924.
rd, Charles T.; b. Ill. 1841; Ore. 1846; d. Mulino, Ore., Oct. 14, 1923.
rd, Capt. Wm.; b. Va. 1826; Ore. 1849; d. Portland, June 2, 1924.
es, Robert F.; b. Mo. 1845; Ore. 1854; d. Oregon City, Aug. 11, 1923.

Jenkins, Thomas O.; b. —; Ore. 1844; d. Goldendale, Wash., Jan. 1924.
Johnson, Hezekiah H.; b. Ore. 1849; d. Portland, Oct. 12, 1923.
Johnson, Hull; b. Ore. 1846; d. Portland, Feb. 14, 1924.
Johnson, J. F.; b. 1838; Ore. 1847; d. La Grande, Nov. 22, 1923.
Jolly, Mrs. Harriet E. (Woodworth); b. Ore. 1856; d. Portland, Sept. 21, 1923.
Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth (Brown); b. Mo. 1840; Ore. 1852; d. Independence, Mar. 9, 1924.
Jory, Miss Phoebe A.; b. 1847; Ore. 1847; d. Salem, Jan. 15, 1924.
Jory, William; b. Eng. 1828; Ore. 1847; d. Salem, Apr. 11, 1924.

Kelly, Samuel Gilby; b. Ore. 1853; d. Portland, Jan. 1, 1924.
Kirk, James Allen; b. Mich. 1844; Ore. 1852; d. Dorena, Ore., Aug. 15, 1923.
Kirk, Miss Jane; b. Ore. 1858; d. Brownsville, July 31, 1923.
Kizer, Marion; b. Iowa 1838; Ore. 1853; d. Harrisburg, June 16, 1923.

Latourette, Mrs. Ann E. (Fisher); b. 1835; Ore. 1845; d. Portland, Feb. 11, 1924.
Lawler, Mrs. Isaac (Egan); b. 1853; Ore. —; d. Portland, July 6, 1923.
Leonard, Mrs. Fred; b. Ore. 1859; d. Vancouver, Wash., June 5, 1924.
Lewis, Mrs. Sarah A. (Riggs); b. 1845; Ore. 1853; d. Oak Grove, Oct. 7, 1923.
Linn, Mrs. Susan (Noyer); b. —; Ore. 1853; d. Portland, Nov. 12, 1923.
Livermore, Lot; b. Ohio 1836; Ore. 1850; d. Pendleton, Apr. 21, 1924.
Looney, Benjamin F.; b. 1842; Ore. 1843; d. July 29, 1923.
Love, Green C.; b. Mo. 1849; Ore. 1849; d. Los Angeles, Cal., May 2, 1924.
Lucier, Mrs. E. M.; b. Ore. (now Idaho) 1836; d. Woodburn, Nov. 30, 1923.
Lyle, Mrs. Elizabth Jane Walker Noland; b. Ore. 1851; d. Forest Grove, Oct. 7, 1923.

Marks, Mrs. Olivia G.; b. Ore. 1846; d. Portland Sept. 26, 1923.
Marshall, John; b. 1826; Ore. 1852; d. Portland, May 3, 1924.
Miller, Mrs. Mary J.(Macy); b. Ind. 1830; Ore. 1853; d. Eugene, Oct. 16, 1901.
Morfitt, Wm.; b. Eng. 1837; Oregon 1847; d. Baker, July 18, 1923.
Morgan, Erastus Newton; b. Ill. 1837; Ore. 1852; d. Portland, Nov. 5, 1923.
Morrison, Mrs. May Almeda (Baker); b. Ore. 1857; d. Salem, Nov. 10, 1923.
Morrison, W. E.; b. 1837; Ore. 1847; d. Farmington, Ore., Apr. 1924.
McBee, William H.; b. Mo. 1839; Ore. 1852; d. Corvallis, Jan. 31, 1924.
McCormick, W. H.; b. Ind. 1840; Ore. 1859; d. Laurel, June 13, 1923.
McCraken, James R.; b. Ore. 1857; d. Portland, May 1, 1924.
McCully, Mrs. Violet (Geer); b. Ore. 1853; d. Sherwood, Mar. 7, 1924.
McFarland, James Henderson; b. Mo. 1845; Ore. 1853; d. Cottage Grove, Mar. 6, 1924.
McGee, Joshua; b. Mo. 1836; d. near Cottage Grove, Aug. 1, 1923.
McKechnie, Mrs. Mary E. (Propst); b. 1841; Ore. 1852; d. Carlton, Apr. 27, 1924.
McLaren, Mrs. Annie V. (Blair); b. Iowa 1846; Ore. 1847; d. Eugene, June 3, 1923.

Newton, Mrs. Susan (Wood); b. Iowa 1840; Ore. 1853; d. Corvallis, Feb. 17, 1924.

Owen, J. W.; b. 1849; Ore. 185—; d. Portland, July 14, 1923.

Pattison, Mrs. Jane; b. Scotland 1828; Ore. 1847; d. Olympia, Wash., Oct. 12, 1923.
Patton, Benj. Robert; b. Ore. 1858; d. Raleigh, Ore., Mar. 20, 1924.
Payne, Morgan E.; b. 1840; Ore. 1851; d. Lakeport, Cal., July 16, 1923.
Plamondon, Frank N.; b. Ore. 1851; d. Vancouver, Wash., Apr. 15, 1924.
Plinnell, Mrs. Mary E. (Way); b. Mo. 1848; Ore. 1849; d. Bandon, Aug. 1923.
Porter, Macauley, Sr.; b. Ky. 1829; Ore. 1848; d. Corvallis, Ore., Oct. 4, 1923.
Powell, Henry Clay; b. Ill. 1840; Ore. 1851; d. Albany, Ore. Oct., 10, 1923.
Prettyman, Henry W.; b. Del. 1839; Ore. 1847; d. Red Bluff, Cal., Jan. 16, 1924.
Proebstel, Julius; b. Ore. 1854; d. Portland, June 8, 1923.
Purcell, Mrs. Polly Jane; b. 1846; Ore. 1846; d. Freewater, Oct. 13, 1923.

Quivey, Mrs. Mildred (Bennett); b. Ore. 1849; d. Portland, Apr., 1924.

Reberlin, Mrs. Sarah Finley; b. Mo. 1843; Ore. 1846; d. Halsey, Nov. 10, 1923.
Redpath, Dr. Nathan J.; b. Ore. 1859; d. Olympia, Wash., Apr. 21, 1924.
Riggs, Green Bury; b. Mo. 1836; Ore. 1846; d. Meadow View, Ore., Aug. 5, 1923.
Roe, Mrs. Mary A. Ostrander; b. Mo. 1841; Ore. 1852; d. Forest Grove, Feb. 6, 1924.
Rohr, Mrs. Amelia N. Miller; b. Ind. 1841; Ore. 1853; d. Portland, Oct. 23, 1923.

Sears, Mrs. Lydia (Ball); b. Ore. 1858; d. Ballston, Ore., Sept. 22, 1923.
Settle, Wm. Gore; b. Ore. 1854; d. Lebanon, Mar. 28, 1924.
Scott, Jacob; b. Iowa, 1849; Ore. 1852; d. Sublimity, July 15, 1923.
Shoffner, Mrs. Alice (Jackson); b. Ore. 1851; d. Sonoma, Cal., July 27, 1923.
Short, Rev. Wm. M.; b. 1849; Ore. 1852; d. Salem, Nov. 25, 1923.
Smith, Donald H.; b. Ore. 1859; d. Seattle, Sept. 28, 1923.

mith, Preston; b. Ore. 1853; d. Cottage Grove, Jan. 26, 1924.
ommerville, John; b. Ill. 1841; Ore. 1853; d. Harrisburg, Aug. 13, 1923.
pooner, Mrs. Ella Ainsworth Jennings; b. Ore. 1853; d. Jennings Lodge, Dec. 14, 1923.
taner, Mrs. Mary (Geer); b. Ore. 1851; d. Silverton, Mar. 6, 1924.
tewart, Lafayette; b. Ore. 1857; d. Corvallis, May 31, 1924.
tormer, W. J.; b. Iowa 1842; Ore. 1852; d. Silverton, Ore., June 14, 1923.
wartz, Richard L.; b. 1842; Ore. 1852; d. Salem, Aug. 13, 1923.

aylor, Geo. W.; b. 1827; Ore. 1852; d. Gresham, Ore., Jan. 29, 1923.
aylor, Miss Nannie E.; b. Ore. 1854; d. Portland, Sept. 10, 1923.
aylor, Wm. J.; b. Ore. 1853; d. Ellensburg, Wash.; May 1, 1924.
harp, Joseph; b. 1844; Ore. 1845; d. Willamina, Jan. 22, 1924.
hornsbury, Mrs. Sarah E. (Rothrock); b. —; Ore. 1848; d. Gervais, Apr. 16, 1924.
illey, Joseph A.; b. Ore. 1854; d. Portland, Oct. 14, 1923.

alker, Mrs. Adelia (Zumwalt); b. Mo. 1836; Ore. 1851; d. Coburg, Nov. 19, 1923.
allace, Lindley Murray; b. Ill. 1839; Ore. 1854; d. Sheridan, Jan. 18, 1924.
att, J. W.; b. Ore. 1854; d. June 1923.
atts, Mrs. Mary; b. Ohio 1849; Ore. 1853; d. Portland, Jan. 2, 1924.
hitney, James; b. Ind. 1838; Ore. 1847; d. Woodburn, Oct. 17, 1923.
ilkins, Amos.; b. Ore. 1853; d. Coburg, Mar. 12, 1924.
illis, Mrs. P. L. (Stratton); b. Ind. 1847; Ore. 1854; d. Portland, Nov. 13, 1923.
itham, Oliver; b. Ore. 1849; d. Corvallis, Feb. 28, 1924.
oods, Benj.; b. Cal. 1857; Ore. 1878; d. Portland, Feb. 16, 1924.
oods, Mrs. Lucy Sanders Chamness; b. Ore. 1855; d. Salem, Apr. 12, 1924.
oods, Mrs. Mary D.; b. 1839; Ore. 1851; d. Bandon, Nov. 20, 1923.
ooden, Robert Martin; b. Ky. 1836; Ore. 1852; d. Jewell, Ore., Jan. 21, 1824.
orsham, Mrs. R. W.; b. Mo. 1842; Ore. 1853; d. Willow Creek, July 12, 1923.

ll, Abraham; b. Ind. 1833; Ore. 1853; d. Prineville, Nov. 12, 1923.

*Dr. James R. Cardwell

A Pioneer of 1852

Born September 11, 1830; Died November 15, 1916.

The Oregon State Horticultural Society must record the loss of its honored member, Dr. James R. Cardwell, who was its first president, conti to be its president for 22 years, and was thereafter until his death its hor honorary life president.

Dr. Cardwell was born at Springfield, Illinois, September 11, 1830. parents were descendants of prominent Virginian families; his father v first cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He grew up in a community of intellectual activity and ability. In the decade immediately preceding Civil War, Springfield, Illinois, was more than remarkable for the number of its citizens who were men of distinguished ability. Among were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Naturally the youth, J A. Cardwell, was stirred with ambition and the desire to acquire a thor education. His father was unable financially to send him to college, b did attend for a time Illinois College at Jacksonville, boarding himself, has told us, at an expense of 25 cents per week. It was his purpose, how to gain a degree at Harvard or Yale, and in order to obtain the funds req to attend one of those institutions he began while yet a minor the pra of dentistry in Springfield. He soon found that he had inherited fro maternal grandparents horticultural tastes, and when not busy in his he was learning to bud and graft and care for trees and plants. His pa and forefathers had been pioneers of Illinois, Tennessee and Virginia there was naturally within him an easily developed pioneering tend This tendency was soon developed. His mother's sister, Mrs. Han Campbell, was one of Jason Lee's pioneer band of Methodist missionari Oregon. Her letters were enthusiastic in praise of Oregon climate, sc and productiveness. His uncle, B. R. Biddle, was a California '49er returned to Illinois by way of Oregon, and saw such great possibilities fo fruit industry here that he asked Dr. Cardwell to join him in establish nursery in Oregon. Dr. Cardwell had heard and read of the succe Henderson Luelling's notable enterprise in bringing a living and gro nursery stock across the plains. His imagination had been fired by thi by the glowing accounts of Oregon given by his aunt and uncle, and he re accepted, at the age of 21 years, his uncle's proposition and commenced p ration for the undertaking. In the spring of 1852, at the age of 22 yea started across the plains with a wagon-load of growing trees and plants best varieties which could be obtained in Illinois. Five months after sta and when the promised land was almost in sight the wagon upset on a bank of the Snake River, and the precious load of trees and plants were away by the swift current of that river. The shock of disappointment m imagined. Dr. Cardwell came on to Portland and resumed the practice profession with offices at Portland and other points in the Willa Valley. In 1853 he bought a tract of land at Corvallis, where he had a b office, and propagated and planted fruit trees and berries of many kind varieties. By 1858 his practice at Portland had grown so that it took of his time and he sold his orchard at Corvallis, but soon bought a tract o a few miles from Portland, and in 1860 planted on it an orchard of a pears and peaches. For the next 40 years, as the leading dentist of Po his profession brought him a large income, the greater part of which expended in buying and clearing land; planting trees; building fruit d or evaporators, and making all kinds of horticultural experiments. Whil horticultural work and experimentation did not prove profitable to hi financial way it was of great value to others. The work he did in introd the industry of producing dried prunes in Oregon hastened by a numb years the development of Oregon's great prune industry.

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* This sketch was prepared by H. M. Williamson for submission to the Oregon Horticultural Society at its annual meeting at Hood River, in December, 1916.

he loss of money in his fruit-growing undertakings never discouraged Cardwell. Financial failure stimulated him to undertake something new in horticultural efforts. His natural love for horticulture; his enthusiastic f in a great horticultural future for Oregon, and his determination to do n his power to bring about that great future stayed with him as long e lived.

r. Cardwell was ever active in every movement for the promotion of iculture. In 1858 he joined with other local horticultural enthusiasts in nizing the Multnomah Fruit Growers' Society. This and one or two other lar societies were the forerunners of the Oregon State Horticultural ety which was organized in Portland in 1885. At the organization of the ty Dr. Cardwell was elected president on the motion of J. H. Lambert. ng the years when Dr. Cardwell was president of the society his time was valuable in a financial sense, but he was always ready to make the ncial sacrifice involved in attending the meetings of the society even when meetings were held quarterly, as was the case during a considerable ion of the time while he was president.

n its earlier years Oregon was comparatively free from insect pests and t diseases. With the coming of the railroads these pests and diseases came flourished. The State Horticultural Society saw the need of legislative n checking the spread and ravages of such pests and diseases and prepared aw creating the State Board of Horticulture. Dr. Cardwell took such an e part in this work that he is known as the father of the board, but the tment of the law creating the board could not have been brought about at time had it not been that another great friend of horticulture, E. L. Smith, speaker of the House of Representatives at the session of the legislature h enacted the law creating the board. The bill was saved from final at only through the vigorous and effective work of Mr. Smith. Dr. well was appointed first president of the State Board of Horticulture and nued to serve as such for ten years. In 1893 he was appointed Horticul- Commissioner for Oregon to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and n an appropriation of $7,500.00 to make an exhibit. The wonderful success regon's horticultural exhibit at that exhibition has not been forgotten, and n it was over Dr. Cardwell turned back into the state treasury an unex- ed balance of $2,000.00.

r. Cardwell's interest in horticulture was not confined to fruits. He early ested himself in the indigenous trees of Oregon, and called attention in ished articles especially to our wealth of coniferous trees, considered both commercial and esthetic standpoints. He planted and carefully cared t his home beautiful trees, shrubs and plants of many kinds, giving the rence to those which are natives of Oregon. His love of trees, shrubs plants was so great that when, after the terrible accident which not one in a hundred of his age would have survived, he became able to walk y on crutches, he found his way out to work among his shrubs, and ering bushes and plants. It gave him great pleasure to share his horticultural ures with others. But a few days before his death he made with his own s cuttings from his choicest rose bushes for a friend who called on him. wo types of men are essential to progress in horticulture, as well as to ress in everything else—men of vision, faith and enthusiasm, and the men apply to their work practical business methods. Without the man of ness point of view and practical commercial method success is not ble. The men of vision, are, however, the animating spirit. If they pear the community or industry which has lost them will ere long be described as dead.

r. Cardwell's great service to Oregon horticulture was due to his being in culture ever the amateur; the enthusiast; the man of vision whose faith regon's great horticultural future survived every personal disappointment dominated him to the end. Throughout his long life in Oregon be con- ted more than any other one man to the maintenance of its horticultural .

rom the viewpoint of the man who never does anything until it has been n that it pays to do it, Dr. Cardwell was nearly or quite a failure in his cultural work. This sort of failure has been typical of men who point he way to others. The memory of such men remains when those who merely succeeded in financially enriching themselves are forgotten.

The Indians' Last Battles

By George H. Himes

March 26, 1924, marks the sixty-eighth anniversary of the conflict betv the Indians and the American settlers in Oregon and Washington territo at the Cascades, the nearest point to Portland at which the opposing fo met in battle, it seems worth while to present a brief outline of the strug with the aborigines from the earliest times in Oregon up to and including year 1856.

The first Indian disturbance in Oregon, was the Cayuse War of 1 occasioned by the massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman, his wife and twelve ot on November 29-30, 1847, at the American Board mission, six miles wes the present city of Walla Walla, Washington. This was brought to a sp conclusion by the middle of the summer of 1848 by volunteers called service by George Abernethy, provisional governor of Oregon, pending establishment of territorial relations with the United States and the co-opera of the Hudson's Bay Company, a British corporation having its headqua at Fort Vancouver. The five leaders of the Indians responsible for massacre were secured, duly tried, convicted and hanged at Oregon June 3, 1850.

The real "dark and bloody ground" of Oregon was in Douglas, Josep and Jackson counties, where, beginning in the summer of 1851, there w deal of trouble, caused primarily by wandering, irresponsible miners in se of gold, who entered those counties from California. They mistreated Indians and got away, leaving innocent settlers to suffer. This was kn as the Rogue River War, and was more or less intermittent until late in 1

Frequently in 1853-4 small parties of immigrants were cut off by spor parties of Indians, chiefly along the Snake River in Southern Idaho Eastern Oregon. The most notable in respect to numbers and the atrocit its treatment was the Ward party, which on August 20, 1854, a few miles of Fort Boise, was attacked, and 17 out of 25, several of whom were wo and children, were tortured to death, and their bodies shamefully mutil During the summer of 1855 a coalition of all the Indian tribes betv California and British Columbia and the Missouri and Pacific Ocean formed to create a barrier through which the Indians believed the white could not pass.

With the arrival of Major Isaac I. Stevens at Olympia on November 26, 1 the first governor of the newly created territory of Washington, by virtu the organic act which passed Congress on March 2, of that year, the rela of the Indians with the "Boston men," as citizens of the United States called, as distinguished from the "King George men" connected with Hudson's Bay Company, became a vexed question—really international i scope.

Settlement of radically divergent interests, represented by two dis nationalities in the same field which, by a treaty in 1818, had been occu jointly by both powers without prejudice for 28 years, and then settled compromise mutually satisfactory to both high contracting parties wit any reference to the rights of a third party—the aborigines—was the pro that confronted Governor Stevens. Beginning in 1825, the Hudson's Company (sucessor of the North-West Company which began operating he December, 1813), had been doing a successful business in all the area kn as the "Oregon Country" up to June 15, 1846, in the territory south of Columbia, and was in active operation in the section north of the Colu when Washington Territory was created. Many of the officers and emplo of this company had taken Indian women for wives, to a large exten accordance with the wishes of the company managers for the double pur of extending trade and to secure the necessary labor to carry on the busi Under these conditions it may readily be seen why the tendency of the Ind was to regard with much favor the great Hudson's Bay Company, the man ment of which had been largely paternal under the wise as well as administration of its affairs from 1825 to 1846 by Dr. John McLoughlin, c

or. The Indians to a considerable extent looked upon the "Boston men" nterlopers whose sole purpose in entering this country was to dispossess of their lands. While the chief managers of the company cannot be y charged with encouraging the Indians to take that view, many of the rdinates, especially those having Indian wives and children, did do so.

n 1854, Governor Stevens, under direction of the Indian Department of hington, D. C., began making treaties with the numerous Indian tribes in urisdiction, and in following instructions the Indian title had to be extinned, and reservations set apart for future homes, with annuities agreed to be paid at stated periods. After these preliminaries had been arranged, ne country aside from the area required for reservations was thrown open the white settlers to choose from—and this before the treaties were ied by officials in Washington. Naturally, such action aroused suspicion ng the Indians. An Indian chief named Leschi, who lived a little way the donation claim that was secured by my father, five miles east of npia, perhaps the most powerful chief in the Puget Sound country, and ainly the greatest orator, began a pilgrimage among the various tribes in Pacific Northwest on both sides of the Cascade mountains in order to se them to act in concert and drive the invaders out. By the middle of year 1855 the breaking point came, beginning with the massacre of George Mattice and other Americans near Colville. Governor Stevens sent Indian nt A. J. Bolan to the Yakima reservation to stem the rising tide of indigna-; and it was supposed that he had succeeded; but on his way back to The es, accompanied by presumably friendly Indians, he was murdered on ember 28, as nearly as can be determined. A small military force at The es, under Major Granville O. Haller, was sent out to punish the Indians, as he was not familiar with the country through which he had to pass, elected a suitable point for a camp in a small valley and began preparations he night, not dreaming he had entered the danger zone. Before it became dark he discovered that he was ambushed—caught in a little valley—a et, as it were—with every avenue of escape guarded by the vigilant enemy. ans were discovered in numbers around the nearby hilltops. Major Haller his fires extinguished, and called his officers for a council. All realized the situation was critical and that something had to be done at once. the course to pursue was an enigma. Finally a half-breed packer was d to the council and questioned. "I am not your guide," he said; "you d me as a boss packer."

Do you know anything about this part of the country?"

Yes—every foot of it."

Can you lead us out of this hole tonight?"

Don't know; every passage is blocked, with possibly one exception—that be."

Will you lead us through it?"

No, not till I examine it."

Well, take an officer with you and examine it, and report back at once."

No, I must go alone, and it will take two hours."

hen the council parleyed—thought the packer meant mischief. Finally aid, "If anything is to be done, it must be done at once—before daylight—ll of you will be lost. My life is as dear to me as yours is to you."

hen he was ordered to make the examination. By this time it was 10 ck. The packer left the council. Two hours passed and no report. "That ndrel has tricked us," was the unanimous opinion. A few minutes later packer appeared.

Follow me," he said, "but you can't get out with anything more than you carry; we must march in single file."

Ie led the command to safety through a defile that was unguarded, because as believed by the hostiles that no one would attempt to pass through it; by daylight the command was five miles away from the pocket in which had unwittingly camped the evening before, but minus pack animals, and munitions of war. Fortunately, however, Major Haller was met by inforcement from The Dalles, and from that source secured the supplies ssary to reach that place. This packer was Donald McKay, a son of

Thomas McKay, a noted Indian fighter of the Cayuse war, and a grandso that Alexander McKay, a partner of John Jacob Astor in the establishmen Fort Astor, who lost his life in the summer of 1811 by the destruction of Tonquin, the Astor trading vessel, and all on board, at the hands of the Ind at Clayoquot, Nootka Sound, on the coast of Vancouver Island. Incident in this connection mention should be made of the fact that Thomas McKay a clerk of the Astor party in 1811, became a stepson of Dr. John McLoug who married his mother, and took as his wife one of the daughters of Coba chief of the Clatsop Indians. He began farming on Scappoose plains s time before 1834 (Jason Lee in his diary mentions going there on Septer 19 of that year). He had the reputation of being a very dependable fearless and resolute, and had charge of the Hudson's Bay Company exp twice a year from Fort Vancouver to the Sacramento Valley, in the early and to Yorba Buena in 1841, and for a number of years thereafter. He at Scappoose in 1849, and lies in a neglected grave. He had two sons, Wil Cameron, born at Fort Astor, March 14, 1824, and Donald, already allude born in the Nez Perce country, near what is now Lewiston, in 1836. Wil was educated in the East, and became a physician, and had a great dea experience in his profession and was a scout and interpreter as well. He at Pendleton, Oregon, January 2, 1903. After the Haller episode, Do became a very useful man as scout and interpreter, and rendered signal ser upon many occasions. His last service as a scout was in connection with Modoc War in the Klamath country in 1873. He died on the Umatilla rese tion April 19, 1899.

Simultaneously with Haller's defeat, the Indians began to attack the set in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon Territory, and Thurston, Pi and King counties in Washington Territory, as well as at points east of Cascade mountains, where settlers had begun to make homes. At this there were only three military posts in the entire country—Fort Vancou Fort Dalles and Fort Steilacoom—less than a regiment all told—regular tr commanded by officers who would have been efficient enough in comba a civilized enemy, but entirely without experience in Indian warfare. H it may be seen that the country was practically without protection. In juncture the governors of the two territories—Stevens in Washington Curry in Oregon—issued proclamations calling for volunteers. The resp was quick; the lives of families and protection of property were at stake. M homes were abandoned; a few families would gather together at suit places and build blockhouses for their own defense. The parents of writer lived in four different blockhouses or stockades, between October, and March, 1857. The regulars probably did the best they could, but as number was so meager their service was largely in the nature of guard The number of volunteers was over 2,000, 213 of them friendly Indians. M of everything needed in the way of equipment for a campaign was prov by the volunteers at their own expense, and script issued by the respec territorial quartermasters' general given in payment therefor, subject to approval of the national government in the future.

The hostilities lasted a year. Numerous battles were fought— skirmishes from the present-day conception of warfare, and in none was loss of life so great in proportion to the number engaged as at the b of the Cascades. This really was a massacre—17 killed and 15 woun Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, with a company, of 40 men, went to the re of nine regulars stationed in the middle blockhouse. He found the forc Indians too great, so retreated to a place of safety, and awaited reinforcem Meanwhile Colonel Steptoe at Fort Dalles had been informed of condit and went down the river to the rescue of the remaining settlers and sold And then the reinforcements that Sheridan called for having arrived, suppo by a couple of howitzers, the hostile Klickitats and Yakimas were in a mea caught between two forces and given a lesson in warfare such as they never before experienced. To this day, round shot and pieces of shell found in the vicinity of the Cascades.

The excitement in Portland at this time was great. It was believed an invasion was contemplated. To prevent that condition two compa aggregating about 100 men, were rushed to the Cascades to support the f

was engaged, that being considered at the time the best thing to do. By time the hostiles had retreated; several of their leaders having been ıred, and these were summarily hanged on Bradford's Island.

he last battle of this war, and the most important in respect to its effect the Indians was that in Grande Ronde Valley on July 17, 1856, Colonel Shaw, at the head of 190 mounted volunteers from both territories, made ced march from Walla Walla and struck from 500 to 700 Indians in camp ylight, just at the northern edge of what is now the site of the city of rande. The attack was so unexpected and vigorous that the Indians fled s the valley for 15 miles before Shaw's determined men, and were followed atherine Creek into the mountains, and were never on the warpath again.

few months after this, the national government appointed Captains Rufus ls and A. J. Smith, of the regular army, and L. F. Grover, a citizen of on Territory and a well know lawyer, as a commission to audit the claims ing out of this war. After a very careful examination of every piece of t and many witnesses under oath, altogether occupying more than a year eir time, the sum of $6,011,457.36 was reported as the amount due the ns of the two territories as expenses for service, animals and supplies of nds. By resolution of Congress passed February 8, 1859, it was arranged the whole matter be referred to R. J. Atkinson, third auditor of the sury Department. His report submitted February 7, 1860, reduced the d of the commissioners to $2,714,808.55, a reduction of about 55 per cent— bsolutely unjust action—which caused hundreds of people to become iless, and created a disturbance in financial matters that many never ered from; and besides this, before the stipend that was agreed upon paid, it was in greatly depreciated currency during the Civil War of 1861-65.

nis brought about a condition in business affairs in the two territories, her with the national panic of 1857, that prevented new settlers from ng into the country, and brought every expectant enterprise to a stand- Meanwhile, California, not having been subjected to a war with the ns, was reaping a rich harvest, and was able thereby to gain a momentum orld circles which she has been fortunate to retain until this day.

*Annual Address

By A. H. Tanner, Pioneer of 1855

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the Oregon Pioneer Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I esteem it a great honor to have been chosen to deliver the annual ad at this, the Forty-fifth Annual Reunion of the Oregon Pioneers. Whoev favored with such an opportunity, such an audience and such an Audito ought indeed to have something worthy, something wise and fit to Inadequate in all save in grateful appreciation must be my return.

I shall not attempt to say anything of historical value, but will devote short time I shall occupy to paying a just tribute to the Oregon Pioneers.

When asked who are the real pioneers my answer it: They are the and women, living and dead, who constituted the early settlers in the Or Country, established a temporary or provisional government and fi unfurled over it the imperishable Stars and Stripes. To follow them in accomplishment of this splendid achievement is enough to excite the adm tion and kindle the pride of all those who may come after them. The nothing in the history of mankind to excel the courage, the heroism, the c tion and patriotism of the pioneer settlers of this great section. In proo their courage and heroism, let us recall for a moment the long and per journey across the plains. Preparations are made, teams and provisions procured, and when the hour of departure arrives, there are tears and wells to their old homes and to their kindred. As memory carries us through the misty shroud of departed years, we see the slowly moving tr with their dingy wagon covers, the patient oxen growing leaner and thi with each day's travel; men travel stained and bronzed by exposure; wo with mingled hope and fear depicted upon their now anxious faces, children peering from their uneasy abodes; hostile Indians, lurking on way, waiting and watching for a favorable moment to carry out their sch of plunder or massacre; swollen and unbridged streams are encounte desert wastes and rugged mountains confront them; teams give out, wa break down, supplies run low, and hearts grow faint, well knowing th their journey's end they would find no friends to greet them, and no h to receive them. No matter how certain that some of them would be lef the wayside, with the wild winds to chant a requiem over their lonely gr the word was ever onward toward the setting sun.

Who can point to anything more courageous or more heroic? We naturally to the voyage of the Pilgrim Fathers across the Atlantic, and early struggles in the settlements of the Atlantic Coast, and while I would detract from the glory and honor due the Pilgrim Fathers,—to my mind journey of the Pioneers across the plains and establishing settlements were beset by as many dangers and required the display of the same qu of fortitude and courage as that which inspired the Pilgrim Fathers.

In proof of the patriotism of the Pioneers, let me say that, when arrived, they found the English trader and trapper here in the persons o agents and employees of the Hudson Bay Company, who claimed the cou and were seeking to make it a part of the British possessions. In additio this powerful influence, was the ignorance and indifference of the governm of the United States as to the value of the country and the needs of the sett The prevailing idea among the statesmen of the nation, up to as late as was that the Rocky Mountains should be the western boundary of the U States. Some of the sentiments expressed by a number of senators and re sentatives in Congress on this subject seem now most ridiculous.

They made no question about the superiority of the title of the U States to that of England over the country, but they were impressed with belief that it was of no value and was not worth contending for. T believed, as one senator put it, that the whole country lying west of the R

* Delivered at Reunion in July, 1917.

tains was not worth a "pinch of snuff." These sentiments were shared number of senators as late as 1843. Indeed, when that great missionary pioneer, Marcus Whitman, made his famous ride to Washington in 1843, und that there was a strong inclination on the part of the administration in power to trade the whole section to England, in the adjustment of the lary dispute, for the right to take fish from the waters of Newfoundland.

e petitions of the pioneers to Congress setting forth the necessity for sort of government for the country, and asking the United States to d its jurisdiction over them, fell upon unresponsive ears and were laid on ble without even so much as an attempt to investigate the needs of the ry.

ffled and delayed in this way, how natural it would have been, sur- ed as they were by British agents and British influences, for the Pioneers ve come to the conclusion that if the United States did not want the ry, England did, and that England would afford them the protection they d for life and property. But they did not; they remained steadfast in purpose to make the country a part of the United States notwithstanding pathy and ridicule of those in power at Washington.

to meet this emergency of lack of government, as they had met every emergency with which they were confronted, they began proceedings to a government of their own. The first attempt failed, it is said, through influence of the Hudson Bay Company, but at the famous meeting at poeg in May, 1843, results of momentous importance to the future status country were obtained. A resolution had been previously adopted, g to the formation of some kind of civil government and a committee een appointed to report at a general meeting to be held at Champoeg on d day of May, 1843, a day to be forever memorable in the history of n, for it was then and there determined, not only that the American s were to have civil government established for the protection of their , but that that government was to be American instead of British.

en the 2nd of May arrived, much excitement prevailed for both sides ed the importance of the action to be taken, as affecting the future status country. When the matter finally came to a vote, on the reception of port of the Committee, it was declared lost by the chair, but upon a n being called for, all in favor of the reception of the report were asked d up on the right, and those opposed on the left, and upon a count being was ascertained that there were 52 in favor of receiving the report of the ittee, and 50 against it. So the motion was carried by the narrow margin votes. A shout of triumph on the part of the American settlers, led off redoubtable Joe Meek, carried dismay into the ranks of their opponents, any of them left the meeting and returned to their homes, taking no r part in the proceedings.

Committee's report was then taken up and adopted, article by article, and ion was made for the appointment of a Committee of nine persons to code of laws and report on July 5, 1843. This Committee subsequently ed a code of laws, which were adopted,—thus establishing the provisional ment of the country. This organic law was amended in July, 1845, by of the people. The purpose of these amendments was to enlarge the s of the government and to vest the executive power in one person l of three, and fixing his term of office at two years. The purpose for the provisional government was organized and its duration were set n its preamble as follows:

"We, the people of Oregon Territory, for the purpose of mutual pro- ion and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to pt the following laws and regulations until such time as the United es of America extend their jurisdiction over us."

more than five years the provisional government continued to be the overnment in force in this vast region of country. For five years it cured peace and prosperity among the people. Immigration had added to the population. During its existence, it had constructed public bridges and ferries; it had organized counties; it had regulated and l the extent of land claims; it had established post offices; it had ized the coinage of money and regulated the value thereof; it had

levied war and concluded peace; it had made treaties with Indian tribes had in fact done practically all the things an independent state may of rig

If there had been a Caesar or a Napoleon among them to seize the r of power and invoke the doctrine of the divine right of kings, we would be living, if we were here at all, under the decrees of some king or pote instead of under the reign of the people. For instance, if Governor Abern the provisional Governor of Oregon, had, by a clever coup d' etat, dec himself King of Oregon and organized the settlers into an army, mine mouth of the Columbia River so as to keep England out, made terms wit Hudson Bay Company and allied himself with the Indian tribes, and lished forts at the passes in the Rocky Mountains, he could have hel country indefinitely and we might be living now in the reign of Abernethy, the Third.

But there were no Caesars or Napoleons among them. Their great amb so far as the government of the country was concerned, was to make it of the United States. To this purpose they adhered throughout all oppo and against all obstacles until it was an accomplished fact. No finer ex of loyalty and patriotism can be found in all the history of mankind tha displayed by the Pioneer settlers of the great Northwest. They withsto the blandishments of the emisaries of the greatest colonizer among a nations of the world; they withstood the apathy and indifference and ridicule of their own government. They withstood all the temptatio attempt the establishment of an independent government. In a word, the remained steadfast and immovable in that one great purpose, and they a plished by means of the provisional government what fifty years of diplo had failed to accomplish.

Here, to my way of thinking, is our most lasting obligations to the Pio They made the country American instead of British. They tied it t United States by the provisional government in such a way that to ignored them would have been a craven act of shame and cowardice, s our government is incapable of committing. The attention of the people was now directed to the little republic which the American pi had established in the far West. A great political party took up the and declared in its national platform that our title to Oregon was clea unquestioned, and under the battle cry of "Fifty-four forty or Fight," great victory.

The new administration began negotiations with England for a settl of the boundary dispute, which resulted in the treaty of June 15, 1846, lishing the boundary line at the forty-ninth parallel of North latitude accordance with the ultimatum of Senators Webster, Clay and other nounced in 1826.—George H. Himes, Secretary Oregon Pioneer Associa

The boundary dispute being settled, Congress passed an Act in 1848 cr the territorial government of Oregon which went into effect on the 3rd March, 1849, when Governor Abernethy, Oregon's pioneer governor, t over the records and archives of the provisional government to General J Lane, the first Territorial Governor of Oregon.

It must have been a moment of great joy and pride with the Pioneers they saw Old Glory unfurled over the splendid region which had been so times on the verge of being surrendered to Great Britian. They could for joy and be glad now that they had kept the faith and had won the for they had added an empire, rich and splendid in its resources and bilities, to the dominion of the United States.

The Pioneers believed in the freedom of man; they believed in liberty, not superficially but from the heart, and they took steps in the history of the country to make it forever free. This you may say now w natural thing to do, but you must bear in mind that in those days slavery was still in vogue in the United States. There were thirteen in the Union where negroes were owned, mortgaged and sold as we now mortgage and sell horses and cattle. They contended that slavery sho wherever the Constitution and laws of the United States went, whi course, would have extended slavery into the Oregon Territory, but submitting the Constitution of the State for adoption in 1857, the quest slavery or no slavery was submitted to a vote of the people, and the

vs that there were 2,645 votes in favor of slavery in Oregon, and 7,727 s against it, or more than three to one in favor of liberty. It is a cause congratulation, I think, that even before the slavery question had reached cute stage in the United States, the Oregon Pioneers had decided by an whelming vote against that pernicious institution, and had given notice to world that the free soil of Oregon should never be contaminated by the steps of slaves.

extract from the early records of the States another matter upon which Pioneers are entitled to great credit, and that is, the interest they took in education of their children and the establishment of free schools for that ose. They early adopted the principle that it is the undoubtable right bounden duty to provide for the instruction of all youth. For this pur- they declared that every man should be subject to taxation in proportion s property for school purposes, whether he himself had children or not. ldition to this, it was provided that the 16 and 36 section of all of the c domain in Oregon should be set apart for school purposes and should me an irreducible school fund for the maintenance of public schools. was laid the foundation for the public school system, which has dotted State with school houses and colleges and extends to every youth within orders the opportunity for an education.

would be a pleasure indeed to refer to the social life of the Pioneers and ribe in detail their way of living among themselves, scattered as they were Puget Sound to the Siskiyous, but time forbids. I cannot, however, pass the subject without making reference to their open-hearted hospitality. monials without number, as to this, could be obtained. I choose only because furnished by one of the great men adorning our history whose ory we love to honor. I refer to George H. Williams, who, in an address ered before this Association in 1885, said:

"When I came to Oregon, most of the Pioneers were living in com- rative comfort and prosperity. They had lands and herds and horses, nd were rapidly subjecting the native exuberance of the soil to the oduction of civilized life. I have enjoyed the personal friendship and nfidence of these people. I have summered and wintered with them nd have been permitted to share thir generous hospitalities. Much of is comes back to me now like the dying echoes of distant melodies. have been in close relations with the highest dignataries of State. I ve been much among those whose social gatherings glittered with ld and diamonds and gay equipages. I have sat at sumptuous enter- inments in palatial mansions where wine and music and flowers livened and beautified the scene, but deeper and dearer than the collection of these are the memories of those numberless times when eary with travel and chilled by inclement weather, I have been elcomed to the warm fireside and substantial comforts of a Pioneer's me."

is well known that, at the log houses, the usual habitat of the Pioneers, atch-string hung on the outside and no one was turned away hungry or out a place to sleep.

l honor to the Pioneers! The land which they found here and redeemed savagery and rescued from foreign aggressors has been carved up into reat and powerful States, with a population of ten to fifteen million souls, great cities and with vast harbors whitened by the sails of commerce, railroads, those great arteries of trade and commerce, extending in every ion, and with a wealth of mineral, of forest, of fish and of agriculture nd all calculation. Such is the heritage the Pioneers leave to their ndants and to their country, but above and beyond this material aspect example of their love of liberty, of justice and of country which must forever an inspiration and a blessing to mankind.

is in keeping with this higher influence that in the Nation's present great gle for liberty, humanity and democracy, Oregon was the first to furnish uota of troops and subscribed beyond what was expected of her to the ty Bonds, showing that she is ready to give of her blood and treasure e great cause of liberty and democracy throughout the world. We are g part in this war to assist our Allies in clearing the way for an universal

peace. So long as kings and emperors with their great military establishm can prod their people into war at the point of a bayonet, whether they wa go or not, there can be no permanent peace. Hence kings and emperors be shorn of arbitrary power, dynasties must give way and militarism be gr to powder under the iron hoof of war. When that is accomplished and debris is cleared away, we should have all the principal nations of the w as independent nations under the rule of the people themselves, vieing each other in all the arts of peace and in extending their trade and comm yet bound together in one great federation to maintain peace and liberty democracy throughout the world. We, as Pioneers, want to see the Un States play a great and a splendid part in this great cause, and when the vic is won, we want to see the Old Flag waving above all the rest,—the migh emblem of liberty the world has ever known.

We owe the Pioneers a lasting debt of gratitude. One by one they passing over the Great Divide and year by year their ranks are thinned. gray hairs and stooping forms of those who remain, remind us too pla that their days are far spent, but the work they did in the settlement development of this great country will live after them in history, in story in song. So long as a single descendant of these splendid men and wo remain, so long as mankind shall continue to cherish the brave, the he and the true in human action and endeavor, the names and memories of Pioneers will not be forgotten.